

THU

THUNDER-BAND. *n. f.* [*thund* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.
Tie thund-bands of hay round them. Mortimer.
TO THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.
THUMBSTAL. *n. f.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.
THUMP. *n. f.* [*thump*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.
 And blundering still with smarting rump,
 He gave the knight's steed such a thump
 As made him reel. Hudibras, p. i.
 Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
 Their hollow sides the rattling thumps rebound. Dryden.
 Their thumps and bruises might turn to account, if they
 could beat each other into good manners. Addison.
 The watchman gave so great a thump at my door, that I
 awaked at the knock. Tatler.
TO THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.
 Those barbarous Britons whom our fathers
 Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and thump'd. Shakspeare.
TO THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.
 A stone
 Levell'd to right, it thump'd upon
 His manly paunch, with such a force
 As almost beat him off his horse. Hudibras, p. i.
 A watchman at midnight thumps with his pole. Swift.
THUMPER. *n. f.* [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.
THUNDER. *n. f.* [Sunben, Sunon, Saxon; *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnerre*, Fr.]
 Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracks, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. Hudibras, p. i.
 2. In popular and poetick language *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.
 I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,
 Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. Shakspeare.
 No more, thou *thunder* maller, thew
 Thy spite on mortal flies. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
 The revenging gods
 'Gainst paricides all the *thunder* bend. Shakspeare.
 The *thunder*
 Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
 Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
 To bellow through the vast and boundless deep. Milton.
 3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.
 So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
 On either side, that neither mail could hold
 Ne fish defend the *thunder* of his throws. Spenser.
 Here will we face this storm of insolence,
 Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
 Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. Rowe.
TO THUNDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To make thunder.
 His nature is too noble for the world:
 He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
 Nor Jove for power to *thunder*. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
 2. To make a loud or terrible noise.
 So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty
 into the subjects hearts, he soon shewed no baseness of suspicion. Sidney, b. ii.
 His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
 And Hercules' two pillars standing near,
 Did make to quake and fear. Spenser.
 His dreadful voice no more
 Would *thunder* in my ears. Milton.
 Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
 Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. Pope.
TO THUNDER. *v. a.*
 1. To emit with noise and terror.
 Oracles severe,
 Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
 That by his daughter's blood we must appease
 Diana's kindled wrath. Dryden.
 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.
 An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an
 ecclesiastical censure. Ayliffe.
THUNDERBOLT. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]
 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.
 If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should
 down. Shakspeare.
 Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been so
 severe a punishment to one, be a terror to all. K. Charles.
 My heart does beat,
 As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. Denham.
 Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
 The Scipio's worth, those *thunderbolts* of war? Dryden.

THU

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter
 Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Au-
 relius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest
 confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. Addison.
 2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical.
 He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excom-
 munication. Hakewell on Providence.
THUNDERCLAP. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thun-
 der.
 The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
 One day did scorn the simple carabee,
 Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
 That made all other fowls his thralls to be.
 When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
 The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
 Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
 And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear.
 When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
 It took us unprepar'd, and out of guard. Dryden.
THUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thun-
 ders.
 How dare you, ghosts,
 Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,
 Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? Shakspeare.
 But Taldog first with a hard *thunder*
 Twice bruist his head, and twice his back. Hudibras.
 They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neigh-
 bourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees,
 take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of
thunders. Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 50.
THWART. *adj.* [Saxon; *dwars*, Dutch.]
 1. Transverse; cross to something else.
 This elfe to several spheres thou must ascribe,
 Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. Milton.
 2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.
TO THWART. *v. a.*
 1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.
 In autumn *thwarts* the night. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.
 Swift as a floating star
 Yon stream of light, a thousand ways
 Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. Thomson.
 2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.
 Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
 If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. Shakspeare.
 Laffer had been
 The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if
 You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
 Ere they lack'd power to cross you. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
 The understanding and will never disagreed; for the pro-
 posals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other.
 South's Sermons.
 The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
 Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. Dryden.
 In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
 The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. Addison.
 Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
 Or *thwart* the fymod of the gods in vain. Pope's Odyssey.
TO THWART. *v. n.* To be opposite.
 It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition
 shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal ora-
 cles. Locke.
THWARTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with
 opposition.
THY. *pronoun*. [Sax, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee;
 relating to thee.
 Whatever God did say,
 Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way. Cowley.
 Thy example of the heav'nly lark,
 Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. Cowley.
 These are *thy* works, parent of good. Milton.
THYSELF. *pronoun reciprocal*. [*thy* and *self*.]
 1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the
 verb.
 Come high or low,
 Thyself and office duly show. Shakspeare, Macbeth.
 It must and shall be so; content thyself. Shakspeare.
 2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the
 nominative.
 These goods *thyself* can on thyself bestow. Dryden.
THYNE WOOD. *n. f.* A precious wood.
 The merchandize of gold and all *thyne wood* are departed
 from thee. Rev. xviii. 12.
THYME. *n. f.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.
 The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf,
 whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the
 under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup
 arises the point, accompanied by four embryos, which after-
 ward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which be-
 fore was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard
 liguous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. Miller.

THY

Thus in the triumphs of soft peace I reign. Dryden.
 All were attentive to the godlike man,
 When from his lofty couch he thus began. Dryden's Æn.
 2. To this degree; to this quantity.
 A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell
 your majesty *thus* much for your comfort, your majesty hath
 but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the
 other your own ministers. Bacon.
 He said *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. Milton.
 Thus much concerning the first earth, and its production
 and form. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
 No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he
 must pretend to know all things. Tillotson's Sermons.
 This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come
 up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it. Wake.
TO THWACK. *v. a.* [Saxian, Saxon.] To strike with some-
 thing blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour.
 He shall not flay;
 We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. Shakspeare.
 Nick fell foal upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had
 in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. Arbuthnot.
 These long fellows, as lightly as they are, should find
 their jackets well *thwack'd*. A heavy hard blow.
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 liguous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. Miller.

TIC

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
 The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. Dryden.
TIARA. *n. f.* [*tiara*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A drefs for the head;
Tiara, a diadem.
 His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
 Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiara*
 Circled his head. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.
 This royal robe, and this *tiara* wore
 Old Priam, and this golden scepter bore
 In full assemblies. Dryden's Æn.
 A *tiara* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
 Her waste was circled with a zone of gold. Pope.
 Fairer the seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,
 And better mien dispos'd, as better dress'd:
 A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,
 To justify bounds confin'd its rising pride. Prior.
TO TICK. *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure.
 Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
 Honey of roses, whither wilt thou flee?
 Hath some fond lover *tick'd* thee to thy bane?
 And wilt thou leave the church, and love a fie? Herbert.
TICK. *n. f.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally
 on which debts are scored.]
 1. Score; trust.
 If thou hast the heart to try't,
 I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
 And once more for that carcase vile
 Fight upon *tick*. Hudibras, p. i.
 When the money is got into hands that have bought all
 that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must
 go on *tick*, or barter for it. Locke.
 You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and
 butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a
tick at the market. Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.
 2. [Tique, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.
 Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I
 might water an ass at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep,
 than such a valiant ignorance. Shakspeare, Troil. and Cressida.
 3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.
TO TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To run on score.
 2. To trust; to score.
 The money went to the lawyers; council went *tick*. Arb.
TICKEN. *n. f.* The same with *tick*. A sort of strong
 bedding. Bailey.
TICKET. *n. f.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt
 upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim
 acknowledged.
 There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust,
 which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*,
 and the account of the clerk of his band. Spenser.
 In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched,
 and the rest are all blanks. Collier on Envy.
 Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
 Disdains all loss of *tickets* or codille. Pope.
TO TICKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.]
 1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.
 Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
 Can *tickle* where she wounds. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
 The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling*
 some parts of the body. Bacon.
 There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even
 while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him
 who pleases him against his will. Dryden.
 It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can
tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness. Dryden.
 2. To please by slight gratifications.
 Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive
 of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's
 praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that
 which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him. Sidney.
 Expectation *tickling* skittish spirits
 Sets all on hazard. Shakspeare.
 Such a nature
 Ticked with good success, disdains the shadow
 Which it treads on at noon. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
 I cannot rule my spleen;
 My corn rebels, and *tickles* me within. Dryden.
 Duncie at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
 To *tickle*, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. Dryden.
 A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups, drives to the
 tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and
 perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such
 a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his
 palate with a glass of wine. Locke.
TO TICKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation.
 He with secret joy therefore
 Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
 And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
 Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain. Spenser.
TICKLE.